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1975 REPORT OF THE CHIEF

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UNITED STATES
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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Washington, D.C. May 1976

HON. EARL L. BUTZ
Secretary of Agriculture

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

This past year will be remembered as a benchmark year in American Forestry.

The Forest Service developed—and you sent to the President—new, long-range, comprehensive plans for Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness, Wildlife and Fish Habitat, Range, Timber, Land and Water, and Human and Community Development. As you know, these were the major parts of the overall program for Forest Service activities required by the Forest and Rangeland Resources Planning Act of 1974. They were derived from a detailed assessment of the renewable resource situation.

I am convinced the Act can serve as the principal focus for decisionmaking, starting at the Federal level, on the wide array of issues which could affect the future use and management of the renewable resources of the Nation's forests and rangelands. These documents, required by Congress as long-range planning tools on a continuing basis, were completed in a little over a year. This was a major step by the Forest Service in complying with the Department's commitment to coordinated, comprehensive natural resource planning and management.

As we enter the centennial year of Federal forestry, the Forest Service is encouraged by the prospects for continued progress in the management and use of the Nation's forests and rangelands. Considerable attention has been devoted to the ever-present external forces which influence forestry; new laws passed by Congress, changing attitudes and values of the citizenry, economic conditions, the energy shortage, and the forces of nature.

The following pages contain my report of the major activities and accomplishments of the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the calendar year 1975.

The narrative section is a brief review of the highlights of the year, which we think are significant because of their effect on the future of the Forest Service, the Department, and the Nation. It also serves to supplement the more detailed information in the statistical tables which form the heart of the report.

John R. McGuire

JOHN R. McGUIRE
Chief, Forest Service

Program and Activities Review

Resources Planning Act Documents Prepared

A major Forest Service effort this past year was the preparation of the documents required by the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (RPA) of 1974.

In compliance with the Act, the Forest Service prepared two main documents: (1) an Assessment which describes and analyzes the Nation's forest, range, and related lands, including projections of future supplies and demands for goods and services from these lands, and (2) a Program based on the Assessment, covering all Forest Service activities, including plans for administering the National Forest System, conducting Forestry Research, and Federal participation in State and Private efforts to meet the country's needs for these goods and services.

The Assessment relied on available resource information because new data could not be gathered in the short period of time available.

The Program, derived from the Assessment, grouped Forest Service activities into six "resource systems": Outdoor Recreation and Wilderness; Wildlife and Fish Habitat; Range; Timber; Land and Water; and Human and Community Development. Alternate levels of possible production, and their associated costs and manpower needs were examined for each system in order to develop an array of feasible alternative Program directions.

The public and other government agencies were invited to review and comment on every stage in the development of the two documents. This outside review began with the issuance of an outline of detailed proposed plans for implementing the Assessment and Program. Public comment was solicited at that time and was again requested in March following the release of a set of draft alternative goals for the six resource systems. Drafts of the natural resources Assessment and draft proposals for the Forest Service Program were issued in August. In order to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, the draft Program was written as a draft Environmental Impact Statement and filed with the Council on Environmental Quality.

The draft Program presented eight alternative program directions which could be followed by the Forest Service in the future, ranging from a "go slow" alternative to a "heavy output of all resources" alternative. Each alternative was tested for cost effectiveness and both beneficial and adverse environmental effects were described.

In September, briefing sessions and workshops were held across the country to acquaint people with the draft documents in advance of public hearings in 14 cities.

The final draft was left open for public comment on the Assessment and Program alternatives until October. Several thousand letters were received. Some contained specific information and suggestions, while others expressed a general preference for a particular program direction. All views were summarized and then used by the Forest Service in making changes in the final version of the Program which was recommended to the Secretary of Agriculture in December.

The Program recommends the following policy direction for the Forest Service:

> Intensify Forest Service program efforts that yield long-term benefits commensurate with investment costs in accord with these underlying principles: (1) Dispersed recreation opportunities will be emphasized along with a moderate allocation of National Forest lands to statutory wilderness designation; (2) Timber and Range programs shall give priority to the most cost-effective resource management opportunities, and (3) Program efforts relative to wildlife and fish, land and water stewardship, and human and community development shall be enhanced.

The Monongahela Decision

In August, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a 1973 court action limiting Forest Service authority to sell timber on the Monongahela National Forest in West Virginia. This raised the major issue of what role the National Forests would play in supplying the Nation's timber requirements. The Court recognized the impact of its decision and suggested legislative remedy.

Although limited in 1975 to the nine National Forests under the jurisdiction of the Fourth Circuit, we estimate nationwide application of the Monongahela decision would result in a 45-50 percent reduction in National Forest timber harvests. The impact would be even more severe if necessary funding and manpower were not available to prepare sales in compliance with the decision. The loss of control over species composition of the forests would also limit the variety of wildlife habits and other multiple uses of National Forest land.

In the Monongahela decision, the courts interpreted the Organic Act of 1897, long relied upon as the timber sale authority of the Forest Service, and ruled that only "dead, physiologically mature, and large growth" trees, individually marked for cutting, could be sold. Clearcutting was not prohibited as long as the timber sale was designed to meet this interpretation. While thinning sales would be illegal, sales which "highgraded" the forest could still be made—so long as each tree sold was physiologically mature and individually marked.

Additionally, there were two other court cases, both decided in December, closely related to the Monogahela decision. In one case, a Federal District Court in Alaska applied the Fourth Circuit's interpretation of the Organic Act to restrict an existing timber sale in that State.

Meanwhile, a District Court in Asheville, N.C., denied the request for a preliminary injunction brought by the Southern Appalachian Multiple Use Council seeking to limit application of the Monongahela decision or extend it nationwide.

The Department of Justice decided, also in December, not to seek Supreme Court review of the Monongahela decision. Consequently, the Forest Service began to circulate drafts of the remedial legislation needed to enable us to use scientifically accepted forestry measures and timber sales to assure a sustained yield of timber from the National Forest System.

Seeds, Research, and Space

Forest Service research in connection with recent space exploration helped focus attention on the importance of the forest as a primary renewable resource in the development of countries worldwide. In May, a sycamore tree grown from a seed carried on the 1971 Apollo 14 journey to the moon was planted at Washington Square in Philadelphia as an introductory part of the Nation's bicentennial observance. The Forest Service also offered State Foresters similar trees grown from moon seeds for bicentennial ceremonies in their States.

In July, during the Apollo/Soyuz space flight, American astronauts gave the Soviet cosmonauts superior tree seeds contained in special boxes which were both innovations of Forest Service research. The seeds were superior white spruce seeds which had been developed to produce faster growing trees of exceptional height and shape. The top halves of the boxes were made from chemically stabilized walnut which won't shrink, warp, or rot, and is resistant to bugs, disease, and decay. The bottom halves were made from wood composed of 100 percent recycled fiber from discarded municipal waste.

New National Forests In Alaska

Although 1975 produced no real momentum for Congressional passage of the Alaska National Interest land legislation, several Congressional field visits were made to the State, and committee staffs gathered background material on the issue. Government agencies continue to study suitable additions to National Parks, Forests, Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic River Systems under authority granted by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

During 1975, the Forest Service Planning Team in Alaska compiled additional resource information, conducted field examinations, and prepared various legislative support materials in anticipation of Congressional hearings on the Administration's proposed legislation.

By December 1978, Congress is expected to decide what portion of approximately 80 million acres of National Interest lands in Alaska will be classified as new National Forests. The Administration recommends 18.8 million acres for National Forests.

Wilderness and Wild Rivers

Last year, additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System included 6 western and 16 eastern National Forest Wildernesses. The additions raised the total Wilderness acreage in the National Forest System to 12 million.

The six western additions accounted for more than 1 million acres of land. Five of these additions were former primitive areas; Agua Tibia in the Cleveland National Forest; Emigrant Basin in the Stanislaus National Forest in California; Colorado's Weminuche in the Rio Grande and San Juan National Forests; Flat Tops in the White River and Routt National Forests; and the Mission Mountains in the Flathead National Forest of Montana.

The six western addition was part of the newly-designated Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. The Hells Canyon Act designated 194,000 acres as wilderness and 68 miles of the Snake River along the Oregon-Idaho border as a National Wild and Scenic River. An additional 33 miles of the river in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho were placed in the study category of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The headwaters of the Rapid River in Idaho were also designated as a wild river.

In addition, 16 wilderness areas, with a total of almost 207,000 acres of land, were added to the National Wilderness Preservation System in the East, and 17 other eastern areas, with a total of 125,000 acres, were designated for study for possible inclusion into the system.

Friends of the Forest

The year had a bittersweet touch to it, too.

A young, more active bear assumed the role of the "living symbol" of Smokey Bear at a ceremony at the National Zoo in May, which also marked the retirement of the original Smokey after 25 years of service.

Spanning just over three decades, the image of Smokey Bear has become a well recognized, international symbol for the cooperative fire prevention campaign which began in 1942. The concept of a "symbolic" Smokey Bear was created in 1945; a live bear has represented the symbol since 1950.

The State of New Mexico enacted legislation to establish the Smokey Bear Historical State Park at

Capitan, the town near the Lincoln National Forest where the original Smokey Bear was found. The old Smokey and his mate, Goldie, will live out their remaining years at the National Zoo.

The cooperative fire protection campaign theme for 1975 was based on a "Thanks for Listening" slogan. State Foresters, the Advertising Council and the Forest Service wanted to thank the public for its support in the continuing battle to prevent forest fires.

Meanwhile, Smokey's feathered friend, Woodsy Owl continued his symbolic role in the Nation's fight against pollution. The Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl campaigns receive millions of dollars worth of free exposure via TV, radio, newspaper, and magazine public service messages.

Aid for Endangered and Threatened Species

The Forest Service in 1975 implemented a 5-year program developed in 1974 for the conservation of threatened and endangered wildlife. The implementation of the program assured compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The Act was designed to aid the survival of species and prevent the damage, destruction, or modification of their habitat. Under this program, emphasis was placed on developing inventories and surveys essential to locating endangered and threatened species. Particular attention was devoted to locating nesting sites of the bald eagle, mainly in Florida, Arizona, California, Wisconsin, and Alaska.

To aid in the conservation of endangered and threatened wildlife, several new research units were established. One unit, working in cooperation with South Carolina's Clemson University, began studies on the red-cockaded woodpecker and Bachman's warbler. Other research was started in Arizona and Hawaii.

The Forest Service also drafted a proposed program for endangered and threatened plants, which when implemented would become part of an expanded program of aid for endangered and threatened species.

The growing interest in endangered and threatened species led to increased exchanges of information with State and private foresters.

Cooperative Timber Improvement Programs

Extending the Nation's timber resources through more efficient silviculture, harvesting, processing, and utilization is the main objective of programs such as Forestry Incentives, Improved Harvesting, and Sawmill Improvement. These are State and Private Forestry programs which are carried out through Federal and State Forestry agency cooperation.

Under the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP), the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service provides funds to share with participating landowners the costs of forestry measures aimed at increasing timber production. Tree planting and timber stand improvement are the two major practices currently offered under this program. In 1975, FIP funds were not made available until May. By September, the $13.5 million made available to the States had been obligated. With these 1975 funds, it is anticipated that 18,000 landowners will be assisted in planting and improving more than 380,000 acres of forest land. Much of this work is being carried out this spring. Reports are not all in yet, but to date, timber stand improvement work has been completed on more than 43,000 acres and tree planting is now done on 36,000 acres. By late December, a backlog of requests totaling more than $8 million had been accumulated waiting for the 1976 funds.

The Improved Harvesting Program is a cooperative effort aimed at recovering more of every tree that is harvested, such as salvaging more logging residues and utilizing more of the trees that have not been used because of their species, size, or quality characteristics. Federal and State forestry specialists and private forestry consultants work directly with loggers and landowners to analyze current harvesting practices and to encourage improved harvesting methods through technical assistance and field demonstrations. Improved harvesting projects in 1975 recovered about 100 million cubic feet of additional raw material from timber harvested—timber that might otherwise have been left behind.

The Sawmill Improvement Program is devoted to recovering more lumber from the log after it reaches the mill. Short, intensive analyses are made at the cooperating sawmills to evaluate mill efficiency and identify opportunities to increase lumber recovery. A total of 449 mills had been analyzed by the end of 1975. These mills process approximately 5.6 billion board feet of lumber annually—some 17 percent of the total softwood production in the United States. Sixty-three followup studies were conducted in 1975, to measure the lumber recovery efficiency after the mills made changes in their operations. While not all of these mills made improvements that resulted in increased recovery, the average improvement was about 6 percent in additional lumber recovered. When this average improvement was applied to all mills analyzed, the result was an annual recovery of approximately 336 million more board feet of lumber without sawing more logs.

Forest Residues Utilization

In 1975, Forest Service research also concentrated more effort on the problems of efficiently harvesting and using timber in accord with environmental requirements. Progress was made along two fronts.

The first effort sought ways to leave less material as residue. Challenged by expanding markets and shrinking commercial forest land area, one goal is to salvage—up to two-thirds—of the 110 million tons or so of residue left annually by harvesting operations.

Scientists in Forest Service Experiment Stations and the Forest Products Laboratory devised new ways to use logging and mill leftovers in making paper, structural particleboard, mulch, and special products. These efforts included putting a bark-chip segregation process into commercial operation.

Also, Forest Service scientists in the Pacific Northwest undertook a two-step program that resulted in management guidelines for several residue treatment or removal situations in that area. First, scientific specialists assembled considerable information in compendium form on timber cutting and environmental impacts. Through the use of this compendium and working with teams of various user groups, definitive guidelines were synthesized for most management situations found in the Pacific Northwest. We believe the employment of these guidelines will allow forest managers to anticipate most known biological, economic, esthetic, or environmental impacts before timber is actually harvested.

The Battle Against Insects

The Department's combined Forest Pest Research and Development Program, designed to provide technology for the suppression of the gypsy moth, southern pine beetle, and Douglas fir tussock moth, was fully underway in 1975. These insects are three of the most destructive in the forest. Under the new program, the Forest Service combined resources with the Agricultural Research Service, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Cooperative State Research Service, Agricultural Experiment Stations, universities and colleges, State forestry organizations, and private industries.

As part of this intensive program, efforts were stepped up to develop and register six new pesticides for control of the Douglas fir tussock moth. Researchers also concentrated on the three pesticides most likely to be effective against the gypsy moth. A few pesticides were brought to the stage of field testing for southern pine beetle control. Field tests also showed that the natural nucleopolyhedrosis viruses of the gypsy moth and tussock moth have considerable promise and that a new insect growth regulator—Dimilin^{R}—and a new toxicant with systemic properties—acephate—reduced populations of these two defoliating insects.

Gypsy moth infested areas, or more than 48,500 acres of State and private land, were treated in 1975. Additionally, almost 719 billion board feet was harvested from southern pine beetle infested trees during the year.

Mining-Use Regulations

1975 provided the first full year for testing Forest Service regulations designed to regulate prospecting and mining under the 1872 mining laws on National Forest System lands. The regulations took effect in September 1974.

In the first 10 months under these regulations, miners filed 519 operating plans and 1,492 notices of intent to operate. Prospecting and operating plans were approved in 332 cases. Mining industry cooperation has been excellent and the regulations are working well. Only a few cases were reported where significant surface disturbance was caused without an operating plan being filed.

Surface Environment and Mining (SEAM)

In 1975, SEAM operated continuing projects in 12 western States involving 18 universities, 8 Forest Service Research Work Units, 6 National Forest Regions, other Federal and State agencies, and various mining companies. More than $1.7 million was spent on these projects.

The Forest Service established SEAM in July 1973, to develop and demonstrate technology focused on maintaining or restoring the quality of the environment and surface values in mined areas. Since the beginning, efforts have been directed toward establishment of model demonstration areas, reclamation research, data collection, production of plant materials which grow best in mined areas, development of planning and decisionmaking techniques, and publication of accumulated knowledge.

Rural Fire Protection Program

Authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972, the Rural Community Fire Protection Program is administered by State Foresters and officials of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands through cooperative agreements with the Forest Service. An initial appropriation of $3.5 million became available in April.

This 3-year pilot program, offers technical and financial assistance to organize, train, and equip fire departments in small rural communities (under 10,000 population).

State Foresters selected communities on the basis of vulnerability to fire, adequacy of existing protection, and other factors. Participating communities were paid up to 50 percent of the actual costs of the approved projects.

In 1975, more than 5,300 requests were received, totaling over $44 million. State Foresters approved over

2,000 of these requests which exhausted the $3.5 million Federal appropriation. Participating communities contributed $5.2 million of their own money, resulting in a total program expenditure of $8.7 million. From these funds, 19 fire departments were formed; 240 firetrucks were either bought or rebuilt; training was conducted for 9,600 firefighters in wildfire control and for 8,400 fire fighters in structural fire control; and $2 million worth of communication, safety, and other firefighting-related equipment was purchased.

Human Resources Programs

The Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), administered by the Forest Service, is shared equally with the U.S. Department of Interior and the States. Last year increased funding permitted an increased enrollment—3,827 youth in the Forest Service portion of YCC. This work-learning program for 15- through 18-year-olds from all backgrounds, provides both residential and nonresidential work projects. Located in all States and territories, the YCC accomplished a variety of conservation work on Forest Service, Department of the Interior, and other public lands. Projects included trail construction and maintenance, timber stand improvement, and visitor information services. Learning about the environment through working with natural resources is an important aspect of this popular program.

The Job Corps program was administered in 1975 under provisions of Title IV of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). Last year, approximately 6,500 youth, ranging from 16 through 21 years of age, were enrolled at Forest Service Job Corps installations. In cooperation with the Department of Labor, 17 Job Corps Civilian Conservation Centers on National Forests provided educational and vocational training to these youth. The enrollees who graduated after completing union training programs and found jobs in private industry were paid an average starting wage of $3.41 per hour.

Last year, the Senior Community Service Employment Program for older workers had 1,000 persons assigned to National Forests in 24 States. Funding for the program was approximately $4 million, and the Forest Service provided supplies and materials for work-training projects. These older workers accomplished much-needed conservation work, valued at more than $4 million. They received $1.7 million in wages. Under an arrangement between the Department of Labor and the Forest Service, the participants were paid the minimum hourly wage and many skilled retired craftsmen were usefully employed.

Another Human Resource Program is the Job Opportunities Program, authorized by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended in 1974, and administered by the Department of Commerce. Commonly referred to as Title X, authority is granted to provide emergency financial assistance to stimulate, maintain, and expand job-creating activities in urban and rural areas suffering from unusually high levels of unemployment. The Forest Service share of the program, over $33 million, funded 191 projects in 35 States, Guam, and Puerto Rico; 61 of these projects were grants to States.

Volunteers also contributed to Forest Service programs last year. The National Forest Volunteer Act of 1972 permits individuals to contribute their services to the improvement of the Nation's natural resources. In 1975, the approximately 6,400 people who were in this program donated 250 man-years of work with an appraised value of more than $1 million.

Forestry School for Washington, D.C.

A significant step was taken in 1975 to train more minorities in the natural resources field. The Forest Service helped the Washington Technical Institute of Washington, D.C., establish the city's first 4-year professional forestry education program. Minorities, particularly blacks, are the majority of the school's student population.

The program, started in September, was designed to lead to a bachelor of science degree at the Institute's School of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The Forest Service, with the cooperation of the Society of American Foresters, provided assistance in developing the forestry curriculum.

Major Legislation Enacted in 1975 Affecting Forest Service Activities

Forest Pest Control Amendment (P.L. 94-22; 89 Stat. 84) (signed 6/20/75) - This Act provides that funds appropriated for forest pest control shall remain available until expended.

Cooperative Programs (P.L. 94-148; 89 Stat. 804) (signed 12/12/75) - This Act authorizes the Secretary to enter into cooperative arrangements for water pollution control and abatement construction and maintenance; operating of job training and manpower programs; development and publication of environmental education and forest history materials and performance of forestry protection activities. The Act permits the

Forest Service to reimburse cooperators in performing these activities and to supervise cooperators and their employees.

Timber Purchaser Road Construction Credits (P.L. 94-154; 89 Stat. 823) (signed 12/16/75) - This Act permits timber purchasers to transfer effective credit earned for road construction on one timber sale to another sale within the same proclaimed National Forest.

Hells Canyon NRA - (P.L. 94-199; 89 Stat. 1117) (signed 12/31/75) - This Act establishes a 662,000-acre Hells Canyon National Recreation Area in Oregon and Idaho, designates the Rapid River and 68 miles of the Middle Snake River as a Wild and Scenic River, designates a 194,000-acre Hells Canyon Wilderness, requires study of an additional 110,000 acres for wilderness potential, and also requires study of 33 miles of the Middle Snake River downstream from the Recreation Area for Wild and Scenic River status. The Act aslo deauthorizes the Asotin Dam and withdraws Federal land within the NRA from mineral location, entry, patent and leasing.

Major Research Publications, 1975

Baumgartner, David M., Editor. 1975. *Management of lodgepole pine ecosystems.* Symp. Proc. 495 p. Wash. State Univ., Pullman, Wash.

Presents a collection of 38 papers from a symposium on the resource productivity, management, and utilization of lodgepole pine sponsored by the Forest Service, Washington State University, and the Society of American Foresters. The proceedings are supplemented with a bibliography of over 1,100 references; together they provide land managers with a state-of-the-knowledge on lodgepole pine management and useful source references on where to find more detailed information.

Beck, Donald E., and Lino Della-Bianca. 1975. *Board-foot and diameter growth of yellow-poplar after thinning.* USDA For. Serv., Res. Pap. SE-123, 20 p. Southeast. For. Exp. Stn., Asheville, N.C.

This paper provides the necessary data for determining optimum thinning regimes for yellow-poplar stands in the southern Appalachians. Thinning practices can be evaluated and growth and yield for specific situations can be predicted using the equations and tables presented.

Campbell, Robert W. 1974. *The gypsy moth and its natural enemies.* U.S. Dept. Agric., Agric. Inf. Bull. 381, 27 p., Illus. Washington, D.C.

Patterns of gypsy moth behavior are described and depicted in color drawings, especially those related to population density. Natural mortality-causing factors that operate against this insect are also described and major determinants of year-to-year changes in gypsy moth numbers are discussed.

Clary, Warren P. 1975. *Range management and its ecological basis in the ponderosa pine type of Arizona: the status of our knowledge.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. RM-158, 35 p. Rocky Mt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Fort Collins, Colo.

Summarizes and evaluates available information about Arizona ponderosa pine-bunchgrass ranges regarding physical-biological characteristics, livestock production, grazing conditions, economics, and interrelationships between grazing and other resources.

Croker, Thomas C., Jr., and William D. Boyer. 1975. *Regenerating longleaf pine naturally.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. SO-105, 21 p. South. For. Exp. Stn., New Orleans, La.

Summarizes the results of more than two decades of research. The results show that longleaf pine can be successfully regenerated by the shelterwood system. Inherently the most valuable pine in the South, longleaf has been widely replaced with easier regenerated species. These new guides will be helpful to land managers in achieving better multi-product, multiple use forest management in the South.

Ebel, B. H., T. H. Flavell, L. E. Drake, H. O. Yates III, and G. L. Debarr. 1975. *Seed and cone insects of southern pines.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. SE-8, 40 p. Southeast. For. Exp. Stn., Asheville, N.C., and Southeast. Area, State & Priv. For., Atlanta, Ga.

Research in recent years has demonstrated that insects are a major factor limiting the production of both cone crops and viable seeds. Before the orchard manager can consider control, however, he must know what insects are causing the damage. This booklet, intended for use primarily by foresters and tree improvement workers, is designed for identification of insects that limit seed production by the major pine species native to the Southern United States.

Gedney, D. R., D. D. Oswald, and R. D. Fight. 1975. *Two projections of timber supply in the Pacific Coast states.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Bull. PNW-60, 40 p., illus. Pac. Northwest For. Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

Two projections of softwood timber supply for 1970-2020 for California, eastern and western Oregon, eastern and western Washington, and coastal Alaska are presented. One projection shows how much timber will likely be available in the future if forest management continues at recent levels. The

second projection shows the impact of one program of intensified management on future timber supplies for these States except coastal Alaska.

Leaf, Charles F., and Robert R. Alexander. 1975. *Simulating timber yields and hydrologic impacts resulting from timber harvest on subalpine watersheds.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. RM-133, 20 p. Rocky Mt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Ft. Collins, Colo.

Describes a dynamic simulation model which has been specifically designed to evaluate the hydrologic changes resulting from timber harvesting, and correlary models which simulate timper yields in response to changes in cultural treatments and/or variations in original stand and site conditions. These models will be especially helpful to land managers in integrating complex forest and water systems and in evaluating a broad array of land management alternatives.

Leak, William B., and Stanley M. Filip. 1975. *Uneven-aged management of northern hardwoods in New England.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. NE-332, 15 p. Northeast. For. Exp. Stn., Upper Darby, Pa.

Reviews the main concerns in application of uneven-aged management in northern hardwoods and presents for the land managers an objective analysis of how to choose an appropriate cutting method, how to control yield, and how to develop and maintain an adequate transportation system.

Little, Elbert L., Jr. 1975. *Rare and local confiers in the United States.* U.S. Dep. Agric., Conserv. Res. Rep. 19, 25 p. Washington, D.C.

Presents a descriptive list and range maps of 35 conifer species native to the United States that are considered to be rare or of local distribution. The information will be especially helpful in identifying the rare species in need of further protection and in planning the establishment of additional preserves.

Mattson, James A. 1975. *Debarking chips from whole trees in the Lake States.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. NC-1155, 9 p. North Cent. For. Exp. Stn., St. Paul, Minn.

The pulp and paper industry has attempted to utilize large quantities of whole-tree chips but has been hampered in these efforts by the high bark percentages in the resultant chips. The North Central Forest Experiment Station has developed a debarking system capable of removing most of the bark after chipping. The bark contents of aspen, sugar maple, and jack pine whole-tree chips can be reduced from approximately 15 percent to less than 3 percent making these chips suitable for Kraft pulping.

Morris, R. C., T. H. Filer, J. D. Solomon, F. I. McCracken, N. A. Overgaard, and M. J. Weiss. 1975. *Insects and diseases of cottonwood.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. SO-8, 37 p. South. For. Exp. Stn., New Orleans, La.; and Southeast. Area, State & Priv. For., Atlanta, Ga.

Insects and disease organisms are a continuing threat to cottonwood, especially in the tree's first 5 years. The danger is intensified in large plantings of a single species and age. This booklet will help forest nurserymen and plantation managers identify and control pest problems. The major insects and diseases are illustrated; and information on their importance, signs of infestation, biology, and natural control is presented.

Packer, Paul E. 1974. *Rehabilitation potentials and limitations of surface mined land in the Northern Great Plains.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. INT-14, 44 p. Intermt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Ogden, Utah.

This publication predicts potential rehabilitation success on surface mined land in the Northern Great Plains. The prediction criteria apply to the larger tracts of land characterized by soil associations, broad vegetative types, and average annual precipitation. In general, the potential for rehabilitation is greatest in west central North Dakota and lowest in the northeastern portions of Montana and Wyoming.

Phelps, Robert B. 1975. *The demand and price situation for forest products. 1974-75.* U.S. Dep. Agric., Misc. Pub. 1315, 85 p. Washington, D.C.

A statistical and analytical report on trends in production, international trade, consumption, and prices of major timber products. Contains chapters on lumber; pulpwood; plywood and veneer; particleboard, hardboard, and insulation board; and miscellaneous products including turpentine and rosin.

Pierovich, John M., Edward H. Clarke, Stewart G. Pickford, and Franklin R. Ward. 1975. *Forest residues management guidelines for the Pacific Northwest.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-33, 279 p. Pac. Northwest For. Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

Forest residues often require treatment to meet land management objectives. Guidelines statements for managing forest residues are presented to provide direction for achieving these objectives. The latest research information and the best knowledge of experts in various land management disciplines were used to formulate these statements. A unique keying system is provided for determining which guidelines apply to a particular management activity for a given site and forest vegetation type.

Ruth, Robert H., and A. S. Harris. 1975. *Forest residues in hemlock–spruce forests of the Pacific Northwest and Alaska—a state-of-knowledge review with recommendations for residue management.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. PNW-39, 52 p. Pac. Northwest For. Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

Summarizes the residues management problems throughout the North Pacific Coast forest region and describes, evaluates, and recommends appropriate residue treatments for a variety of situations. The report provides an improved scientific framework for management decisions relating to forest residues.

Schultz, Robert P. 1975. *Managing genetically improved southern pines.* 24th Annual Forestry Symposium. La. State Univ., p. 209-237. Baton Rouge, La.

This summary publication compiles present knowledge on how to improve the growth of southern pines through selection of species, seed source or genetically improved strains, and intensive cultural measures, such as site preparation, fertilization, weed control, water control, stocking control, and thinning. Techniques which complement tree improvement will permit forest managers to grow two to five times more wood per unit area on many sites and increase fiber production on a decreased forest land base. Practical examples from throughout the South are used to demonstrate the value of putting research knowledge into practice.

Scott, Virgil E., and D. R. Patton. 1975. *Cavity-nesting birds of Arizona and New Mexico forests.* USDA For. Serv. Gen. Tech. Rep. RM-10, 52 p. Rocky Mt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Fort Collins, Colo.

Summarizes published data and personal observations on the habits of cavity-nesting birds in southwestern National Forests. The information will aid forest managers in planning timber harvests and preparing environmental impact statements.

Sherwood, Gerald E. 1975. *New life for old dwellings... appraisal and rehabilitation.* U.S. Dep. Agric., Agric. Handb. 481, 101 p. Washington, D.C.

Older wood-frame houses can often be rehabilitated at a lower cost than new construction and with desirable material savings. The appraisal section deals with the suitability of such dwellings for rehabilitation, and the rehabilitation portion suggests how to plan and accomplish such changes.

Swanson, D. H., C. W. George, and A. D. Luedecke. 1975. *User guidelines for fire retardant aircraft: general instruction manual.* Honeywell, Inc. Rep., 19 p., illus. Contract 26-3332 to USDA For. Serv., Intermt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Ogden, Utah.

Guidelines provide a systematic basis for retardant air tanker mission planning, so that specific tankers can be employed in the most effective manner based on their inherent capabilities or limitations and the specific fire/fuel situation. Manual also gives a procedure for evaluation of tanker operations so that the most effective drop conditions can be identified quantitatively.

USDA Forest Service. 1975. *Forest nursery diseases in the United States.* U.S. Dep. Agric., Agric. Handb. 470, 125 p. Washington, D.C.

Discusses hosts, symptoms, damage, life cycle, distribution of pathogens, and methods for controlling 31 diseases of seedlings in forest nurseries. Includes discussion on storage molds, plus selected references, glossary, disease index, and host index.

USDA Forest Service. 1975. *The forest ecosystem of Southeast Alaska,* publications 1-9. Pac. Northwest For. Range Exp. Stn., Portland, Oreg.

A series of nine publications summarize knowledge about the forest resources of Southeast Alaska. Topics include: setting; forest insects; fish habitat; wildlife habitat; soil mass movement; forest diseases; forest ecology and timber management; water; and timber inventory, harvesting, marketing, and trends. These compilations will provide a bibliography of forest resources and their utilization and will be valuable in planning future research on forest management in Southeast Alaska.

USDA Forest Service. 1975. *The timber owner and his federal income tax.* U.S. Dep. Agric., Agric. Handb. 274, 76 p. Washington, D.C.

Handbook of tax treatment of timber expenditures, timber receipts, and timber losses from fire, windstorm, or other casualties.

Van Meter, Wayne P., and Charles E. Hardy. 1975. *Predicting effects on fish of fire retardants in streams.* USDA For. Serv. Res. Pap. INT-166, 16 p. Intermt. For. Range Exp. Stn., Ogden, Utah.

Provides a computation system that will permit a rapid estimate of the amount of hazard to game fish caused by release of fire retardant chemicals into streams, the approximate length of the affected zone, and the time needed for dilution of the nonlethal conditions.

Zube, Ervin H., R. O. Brush, and J. G. Fabos. 1975. *Landscape assessment: values, perceptions, and resources.* 367 p. Dowden, Hutchinson, and Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa.

Results of a Pinchot Institute-sponsored symposium that summarizes the state-of-the-art for practitioners and researchers in landscape planning, landscape management, and resource planning.

Receipts and Expenditures

Receipts from the sale or use of National Forest System resources amounted to $373,061,440 in fiscal year 1975. These receipts came from the following major sources:

Timber	$341,305,049
Mineral Leases and Permits	12,415,506
Grazing	7,665,080
Recreation	5,505,089
Administration and User Fees	4,286,410
Other	1,884,306
Total	$373,061,440

This total includes $9,260,716 received from National Forest revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands and $3,417,733 received from National Grasslands and Land Utilization areas administered under Title III of the Farm Tenant Act.

Other amounts received, not listed above, included $14,361,233 contributed by cooperators and timber purchasers for cooperative work on National Forest programs; $39,225,174 set aside for timber sale area improvements; $24,183,923 set aside for brush disposal; $3,005,400 from miscellaneous receipts; $36,609 for restoration of forest lands and improvements; $4,270 from the sale of 427 Federal recreation area entrance permits; and $1,340,421 from designated area admission and user fees for construction and operation of Forest Service recreation facilities.

Not included in the above receipts is $69,558 from the sale of surplus properties which are available for appropriation by the Congress to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Direct receipts and deposits from all sources of National Forest programs totaled $455,218,470. In addition, timber purchasers built roads valued at $97,643,140 incident to timber harvest. Other Federal agencies collected approximately $75,221,404 for power licenses, mineral leases, and permits on National Forest land of public domain origin.

Operating expenses for National Forest programs, National Grasslands and Land Utilization Projects amounted to $599,764,587. Depreciation of roads, trails, and other improvements was estimated at $102,086,816.

Operating expenditures and other charges exceeded receipts and all other earnings by $73,768,389.

Fiscal year receipts decreased $28,188,128 compared with fiscal year 1974. Expenditures for fighting forest fires exceeded the 5-year average by $46,610,510.

Expenditures for other Forest Service activities included $56,563,711 for cooperative State and Private forestry programs, and $78,491,820 for forestry research. The Forest Service also received $223,351 in royalties from the Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl licensee programs.

The Forest Service pays one-quarter of National Forest net receipts to States for support of schools and roads in counties containing National Forest lands. This payment in fiscal year 1976 (based on fiscal year 1975 receipts) was $89,770,055. Arizona and New Mexico also received $76,827,000 for school funds and Minnesota received $259,038.

By law, the Forest Service retains 10 percent of receipts from National Forest resources for development of National Forest roads and trails, except on revested Oregon and California railroad grant lands. The amount retained in this fund in fiscal year 1975 was $35,908,943.

Counties containing National Grasslands and Land Utilization areas received $831,226 for schools and roads from calendar year 1974 receipts.

E R R A T U M

Re: 1975 Report of the Chief, Forest Service
Page 9, third paragraph from end of "Receipts and Expenditures"

Last sentence in paragraph should read:

Arizona and New Mexico also received $76,827 for school funds, and Minnesota received $259,038.

Please insert this erratum in your copy of the Chief's Report for 1975.

Forest Service Receipts and Expenditures

Fiscal Year 1975

Item	Receipts	Expenditures
National Forest Programs:	Dollars	Dollars
Cash receipts and appropriation expenditures	$455,218,470	$743,878,231
Cash receipts from National Forest land collected in conjunction with and deposited to accounts of other agencies (Federal Power Comm., Dept. of the Interior)	75,221,404	-
Noncash income and expense (Roads built by timber purchasers)	97,643,140	97,643,140
Total	$628,083,014	$841,521,371
Forest research programs:		
Forest research appropriations	-	$74,921,727
Research construction	-	2,602,271
Cooperative research work	$1,039,722	967,822
Total	$1,039,722	$78,491,820
State and Private Forestry programs:		
Fire protection, tree distribution, and forest management cooperation	-	$34,680,177
Assistance to States for tree planting	-	1,338,489
Insect and Disease control	-	8,626,101
Flood prevention and watershed protection	-	5,003,530
Licensee Programs (Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl)	$223,351	187,687
Cooperative funds	3,086,182	3,242,727
Rural Community Fire Protection	-	3,485,000
Total	$3,309,533	$56,563,711
Work for other Government agencies and non-Government persons and firms:		
Comprehensive Manpower Assistance	-	$28,046,174
Land and Water Conservation program	$69,558 [1]	27,837,879
Miscellaneous work for other Government agencies	8,243,398	34,486,324
Work performed for non-Government persons, firms, etc. cooperative work	1,240,710	1,229,359
--------reimbursed-----	3,370,953	3,370,953
Total	$12,924,619	$94,970,689
Total Receipts and Expenditures	$645,356,888	$1,071,547,591
Internal equipment and supply service (working capital fund) financed primarily by charges included above to Forest Service programs	$42,555,349	$45,512,192

[1]Receipts of $69,558 from the sale of surplus property were deposited to the credit of the Department of the Interior (BOR) during Fiscal Year 1975 and were not included in the receipts from National Forest Land ($75,221,404) above.

NOTE: Expenditures are on an obligation basis.

Portion of National Forest System distributed to States or Counties

Receipts from National Forest Lands

(Fiscal Year Basis)

	FY 1975	Portion Distributed (Paid in FY 1976)
Receipts[1]	$360,382,991	-
Payments - 25% Fund (Act of May 23, 1908) as amended	-	$89,770,055
Payments - Arizona - New Mexico School Fund (Act June 20, 1910)	-	76,827
Payments - Minnesota Superior National Forest (Act of June 22, 1948)	-	259,038
Total	$360,382,991	$90,105,920

[1]Excludes approximately $6,945,537 due counties from fiscal year 1975 total receipts of $9,260,716. These amounts are distributed by the Department of the Interior under the Act of August 28, 1937 as amended.

Receipts from National Grasslands and Land Utilization Areas

(Calendar Year Basis)

	CY 1974	Portion Distributed
Receipts	$3,324,906	-
Distributed by payments to counties (Act of July 22, 1937)	-	$831,226
Total	$3,324,906	$831,226

National Forest and Other Lands Administered by the Forest Service

As of June 30, 1975

(In Acres)

State or Commonwealth	National Forests, Purchase Units, Research Areas, and Other Areas	National Grasslands	Land Utilization Projects	Total
Alabama	638,457	-	443	638,900
Alaska	20,715,489	-	-	20,715,489
Arizona	11,271,618	-	-	11,271,618
Arkansas	2,462,548	-	-	2,462,548
California	20,215,222	-	19,115	20,234,337
Colorado	13,752,011	612,155	560	14,364,726
Connecticut (Forest Insect and Disease Lab)	10	-	-	10
Florida	1,082,173	-	-	1,082,173
Georgia	845,794	-	9,340	855,134
Idaho	20,327,729	47,659	-	20,375,388
Illinois	254,167	-	-	254,167
Indiana	178,229	-	324	178,553
Kansas	206	107,700	-	107,906
Kentucky	647,994	-	-	647,994
Louisiana	595,589	-	-	595,589
Maine	49,638	-	465	50,103
Michigan	2,696,638	-	1,039	2,697,677
Minnesota	2,808,975	-	-	2,808,975
Mississippi	1,137,245	-	-	1,137,245
Missouri	1,439,034	-	13,104	1,452,138
Montana	16,731,092	-	-	16,731,092
Nebraska	257,165	94,344	-	351,509
Nevada	5,112,567	-	-	5,112,567
New Hampshire	683,637	-	-	683,637
New Mexico	9,082,726	136,412	240	9,219,378
New York	-	-	13,232	13,232
North Carolina	1,143,637	-	-	1,143,637
North Dakota	796	1,104,789	-	1,105,585
Ohio	163,817	-	-	163,817
Oklahoma	244,489	46,360	-	290,849
Oregon	15,471,687	106,138	-	15,577,825
Pennsylvania	506,211	-	-	506,211
Puerto Rico	27,846	-	-	27,846
South Carolina	607,020	-	-	607,020
South Dakota	1,132,165	862,546	-	1,994,711
Tennessee	619,219	-	-	619,219
Texas	662,610	117,525	-	780,135
Utah	8,047,568	-	-	8,047,568
Vermont	254,025	-	-	254,025
Virginia	1,598,561	-	-	1,598,561
Virgin Islands (Estate Thomas Experimental Forest)	147	-	-	147
Washington	9,070,699	-	725	9,071,424
West Virginia	958,049	-	-	958,049
Wisconsin	1,491,605	-	160	1,491,765
Wyoming	8,678,768	572,359	-	9,251,127
Nationwide	183,664,872	3,807,987	58,747	187,531,606

Works of Improvement Installed on Watershed Protection (Pilot & PL-566) and Flood Prevention (PL-534) Projects

Fiscal Year 1975

Works of Improvement	Unit	Installed in 1975 with assistance under the Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations Program	Estimated practices "On The Land" in active projects as of June 30, 1975
Structural Measures:			
Access road construction	Miles	30.0	72.8
Channel improvement	Miles	1.0	13.6
Channel stabilization	Miles	2.0	63.5
Diversion ditches	Linear feet	-	4,558
Floodwater retarding structures	Number	-	2
Grade stabilization structures	Number	22	928
Streambank stabilization	Miles	-	10.3
Land Treatment Measures:			
Channel improvement	Miles	-	6.6
Channel stabilization	Miles	.2	12
Contour terrace and furrows	Miles	37	346.4
Area treated	Acres	1,074	14,334
Gully control and stabilization	Miles	14.0	164.6
Grade stabilization structures	Number	728	2,877
Critical area stabilization by tree planting and other measures	Acres	12,324	333,662
Fire hazard reduction	Acres	352	1,435.3
Forest road and roadbank stabilization	Miles	61.2	2,868.7
Acres treated	Acres	443	22,706.5
Fire; roads, trails and firebreaks, and fuelbreaks	Miles	57.5	4,633
Fire control water developments	Number	13	208
Fire towers	Number	-	54
Intensified fire protection	Acres	1,471	2,244,463
Heliports and helispots	Number	4	480
Mobile fire equipment	Number	-	176
Other fire control improvements	Number	16	645
Radio installations	Number	1	360
Forest watershed management plans prepared	Number	875	24,551
Area included	Acres	68,769	3,569,320
Forest stand improvement	Acres	29,691	1,737,141
Proper harvest cutting	Acres	65,580	769,333
Range and grass seeding	Acres	3	44,540
Tree planting and seeding	Acres	17,403	689,161
Revegetation, surface mined areas	Acres	684	7,855
Woodland thinning and release	Acres	9,902	1,074,692
Woodland grazing control	Acres	2,412	455,316
Recreation area development	Acres	1,795	28,692
Wildlife habitat development	Acres	456	18,356
Wildlife ponds	Number	-	42
Woodland owners assisted	Number	9,319	64,550

National Forest Recreation--State

Part I - Use of Developed Recreation

(Thousands of Visitor-Days

State or Commonwealth	Observation Sites	Play, Park, Sports	Boating Sites	Swimming Sites	Camp-grounds	Picnic grounds
Alabama	-	-	3.4	56.4	156.6	11.1
Alaska	9.3	2.5	1.0	-	167.8	34.0
Arizona	47.9	69.9	241.9	83.0	2,655.3	710.4
Arkansas	28.9	-	6.2	100.3	416.8	75.2
California	73.9	29.2	347.9	257.9	11,110.5	589.7
Colorado	86.9	8.3	53.8	-	3,390.7	511.4
Florida	-	-	65.1	131.8	652.8	100.8
Georgia	15.5	-	6.6	13.8	330.4	50.8
Idaho	22.7	1.3	113.2	23.5	1,444.8	224.7
Illinois	29.1	-	7.0	17.1	97.5	49.9
Indiana	.6	-	23.8	26.6	161.8	43.1
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	6.9
Kentucky	46.3	.2	31.7	7.9	287.2	83.8
Louisiana	.8	-	5.4	43.3	105.5	17.1
Maine	2.3	-	-	-	16.4	2.9
Michigan	35.3	10.1	127.5	98.8	703.9	110.2
Minnesota	1.5	.3	65.2	35.1	570.6	44.6
Mississippi	-	-	8.7	71.0	86.2	20.7
Missouri	1.9	.8	14.0	2.3	272.9	78.7
Montana	62.6	-	80.5	29.1	1,048.9	153.5
Nebraska	1.5	-	-	2.1	19.5	15.7
Nevada	1.6	23.3	-	15.5	417.8	51.8
New Hampshire	91.9	-	6.4	19.9	620.3	34.0
New Mexico	38.7	12.9	24.9	-	809.1	352.6
New York	-	-	-	-	14.6	3.1
North Carolina	28.2	-	4.7	51.5	399.2	191.3
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	9.6	.7
Ohio	-	-	.5	6.4	27.0	15.8
Oklahoma	21.2	-	5.6	4.4	13.1	21.1
Oregon	171.0	2.6	234.3	48.8	3,612.2	437.9
Pennsylvania	39.6	.1	26.5	20.4	447.4	33.2
South Carolina	1.1	6.0	11.6	9.0	84.4	59.1
South Dakota	11.6	1.2	18.4	20.2	298.5	110.1
Tennessee	42.3	2.2	11.2	41.5	324.2	102.0
Texas	.3	-	71.4	18.7	192.1	41.4
Utah	32.2	3.3	176.0	1.7	2,162.9	295.5
Vermont	11.8	7.3	-	12.3	57.1	42.2
Virginia	9.2	2.1	5.1	54.4	352.1	72.6
Washington	34.9	-	63.0	13.0	2,483.9	156.6
West Virginia	13.7	-	4.4	25.5	339.6	36.7
Wisconsin	-	-	31.9	42.5	405.8	16.7
Wyoming	24.1	-	33.5	9.2	954.2	73.4
Puerto Rico	18.7	-	-	-	-	97.8
Service-Wide	1,060.1	183.6	1,931.8	1,414.9	37,721.2	5,180.8

[1]Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail one continuous or intermittent.

Summary of Recreation Use

Sites Calendar Year 1975

of Recreation Use)[1]

Hotel, Lodge, Resorts	Organization Sites	Other Concession Sites	Recreation Residence Sites	Winter Sports Sites	Inter-pretive Sites	Total Use	Percent of Total
-	-	-	-	-	6.9	234.4	.3
16.6	21.7	-	36.9	85.2	69.5	444.5	.6
378.5	380.1	43.3	410.3	42.3	69.4	5,132.3	6.8
9.5	32.8	-	8.1	-	38.1	716.9	1.0
1,226.1	2,878.8	97.8	4,450.9	1,849.5	227.8	23,140.0	30.8
226.3	190.9	106.8	266.9	2,626.4	44.7	7,512.6	10.0
-	64.4	-	133.7	-	18.5	1,167.1	1.6
-	45.5	-	16.5	-	12.9	492.0	.7
157.9	208.7	9.2	271.5	453.1	37.4	2,968.0	4.0
-	-	-	-	-	6.6	207.2	.3
-	-	-	-	-	4.6	260.5	.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-
-	9.1	-	11.0	-	3.0	480.2	.6
-	15.5	-	25.5	-	.4	213.5	.3
-	1.2	-	-	116.1	-	138.9	.2
3.7	34.5	2.1	87.7	63.7	12.8	1,290.3	1.7
135.0	205.7	2.5	142.5	39.9	2.0	1,244.9	1.7
-	44.6	-	-	-	1.4	232.6	.3
-	22.8	-	-	-	3.7	397.1	.5
71.9	107.9	1.4	240.9	236.4	92.8	2,125.9	2.8
-	23.4	-	-	-	-	62.2	.1
-	63.3	-	21.3	99.3	16.1	710.0	.9
70.7	3.2	-	-	215.2	9.8	1,071.4	1.4
3.0	65.8	49.5	89.0	119.5	38.3	1,603.3	2.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	-
11.1	1.9	-	5.1	-	21.8	714.8	1.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	10.3	-
-	-	-	-	-	.6	50.3	.1
-	-	-	-	-	2.5	67.9	.1
842.2	296.9	85.3	382.8	475.1	57.8	6,646.9	8.9
-	35.9	.9	51.3	-	3.7	659.0	.9
-	2.6	-	.1	-	1.4	175.3	.2
6.7	41.1	18.1	60.7	5.6	13.7	605.9	.8
23.9	47.4	3.2	82.5	-	12.5	692.9	.9
18.5	-	21.7	-	-	3.4	367.5	.5
102.2	223.6	2.5	198.0	741.0	21.4	3,960.3	5.3
10.1	-	-	2.0	408.1	-	550.9	.7
.2	64.1	1.7	.5	-	24.8	586.8	.8
323.7	371.2	5.3	247.1	852.1	15.0	4,565.8	6.1
-	64.8	-	.6	-	1.1	486.4	.6
2.5	.8	.4	9.8	13.2	4.9	528.5	.7
315.9	171.5	6.0	166.4	479.6	45.6	2,279.4	3.0
-	51.9	10.0	3.8	-	63.4	245.6	.3
3,956.2	5,793.6	467.7	7,423.4	8,921.3	1,010.3	75,064.9	100.0

person for 12 hours, 12 persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either

(Thousands of Visitor-

State or Commonwealth	Camping	Picnicking	Recreation Travel (Mechanized)	Boating	Games and Team Sports	Waterskiing and Other Water Sports	Swimming and Scuba Diving	Winter Sports	Fishing
Alabama	174.4	50.4	301.2	27.9	.6	8.2	68.9	-	62.2
Alaska	172.3	47.3	304.7	525.8	5.9	1.3	7.5	124.5	252.2
Arizona	2,920.9	808.2	2,928.5	470.7	67.5	178.8	295.6	79.3	769.3
Arkansas	558.9	157.4	737.8	114.3	2.5	25.0	193.7	-	395.0
California	17,108.1	1,170.1	11,061.4	1,325.7	403.4	299.6	1,555.3	2,112.7	3,808.3
Colorado	4,536.5	757.3	4,158.9	140.6	24.1	9.0	35.6	2,788.4	1,278.0
Flordia	1,009.5	123.4	249.4	181.4	5.9	59.5	186.1	-	309.7
Georgia	511.5	54.1	460.2	35.8	5.0	31.1	21.4	1.2	185.8
Idaho	2,294.2	318.1	2,120.6	368.0	39.7	34.1	103.8	496.1	809.1
Illinois	159.3	61.7	192.1	30.1	.3	8.0	18.5	-	30.2
Indiana	200.1	47.5	265.7	94.9	.1	27.4	29.3	-	148.8
Kansas	1.8	8.0	18.6	.1	.1	-	.1	.1	.1
Kentucky	328.3	101.2	714.6	190.9	3.4	39.7	24.2	-	142.9
Louisiana	139.5	31.6	69.9	12.1	2.6	.4.8	33.5	-	52.1
Maine	16.1	4.0	14.3	.2	.7	-	6.1	18.5	3.8
Michigan	928.2	138.6	2,132.6	236.9	14.0	11.1	124.3	93.3	376.3
Minnesota	1,095.7	56.6	634.9	641.1	10.5	28.1	84.2	70.9	681.3
Mississippi	130.7	42.7	162.8	30.8	1.9	3.3	57.0	-	44.5
Missouri	330.6	77.9	332.1	107.9	7.7	51.9	72.4	-	120.3
Montana	1,398.0	288.6	2,031.7	155.0	26.4	27.0	64.8	292.1	602.4
Nebraska	24.3	20.1	10.9	3.6	2.8	.1	5.3	-	6.4
Nevada	503.4	124.4	304.4	1.2	15.5	.1	23.3	131.7	79.7
New Hampshire	784.9	48.7	547.0	3.6	1.7	.2	44.6	214.6	21.1
New Mexico	1,087.8	445.4	766.2	14.5	24.8		14.3	207.1	215.2
New York	16.8	3.1	7.5	-	-	-	-	.8	3.5
North Carolina	468.9	174.1	792.9	90.6	4.9	10.5	72.7	.5	178.2
North Dakota	8.9	5.5	23.1	2.1	.2	-	.6	1.8	7.1
Ohio	35.9	21.1	186.6	20.4	2.6	1.1	10.0	.1	19.1
Oklahoma	29.2	25.5	157.2	10.3	-	2.0	15.1	-	25.0
Oregon	4,650.7	595.6	3,461.2	591.9	42.7	54.1	276.5	632.8	1,342.8
Pennsylvania	574.6	42.5	331.4	80.9	1.5	7.1	27.9	2.0	250.9
South Carolina	122.6	50.7	235.2	56.4	14.1	11.9	7.7	-	87.0
South Dakota	292.4	117.6	742.7	25.5	5.2	1.5	22.3	18.1	87.4
Tennessee	381.0	104.8	302.6	66.0	8.0	24.1	62.9	-	151.4
Texas	329.7	34.8	163.5	110.9	-	20.6	34.8	-	874.6
Utah	3,022.8	580.5	2,077.8	175.9	89.4	21.4	51.5	512.9	878.5
Vermont	84.2	19.2	455.7	2.6	4.8	-	11.4	415.3	12.2
Virginia	596.3	107.6	789.6	14.8	12.0	1.5	56.6	1.4	281.9
Washington	3,615.7	324.7	2,540.6	164.8	29.6	15.0	63.4	897.5	639.2
West Virginia	535.4	41.8	292.7	18.0	10.3	-	34.3	.4	193.1
Wisconsin	445.8	27.5	676.2	98.3	.1	10.0	79.3	16.4	233.4
Wyoming	1,463.7	129.1	1,064.2	98.6	18.2	10.5	21.0	281.8	490.9
Puerto Rico	2.0	92.0	14.4	-	4.5	-	12.2	-	-
Service-Wide	53,091.6	7,481.0	44,835.6	6,341.1	915.2	1,039.6	3,930.0	9,412.3	16,150.9

[1] Recreation use of National Forest land and water which aggregates 12 person-hours. May entail one person for 12 hours, 12

Summary of Activities, Calendar Year 1975

Days of Recreation Use)[1]

Hunting	Hiking and Mountain Climbing	Horseback Riding	Resort Use	Organization Camp Use	Recreation Residence Use	Gathering Forest Products	Nature Study	Viewing Scenes, Sports Environment	VIS (Exhibits, Talks, etc.)	Total Use	Percent of Total
158.3	22.7	13.5	-	-	-	19.6	9.7	3.0	13.0	933.6	.5
131.6	107.9	2.0	16.5	18.7	37.9	12.0	8.5	24.2	105.6	1,906.4	1.0
507.6	456.0	142.7	307.9	305.4	410.3	122.8	74.6	313.9	243.7	11,443.7	5.7
462.5	77.0	39.1	9.5	20.3	8.1	25.2	11.5	323.2	58.7	3,219.7	1.6
1,432.1	2,544.4	489.3	1,263.1	2,093.9	4,451.9	414.6	279.3	2,111.3	537.4	54,461.9	27.3
798.0	897.3	293.7	314.0	156.0	266.0	134.2	115.0	788.9	173.7	17,665.2	8.9
503.2	46.8	23.2	-	32.4	133.7	21.9	20.1	70.0	31.2	3,007.4	1.5
257.6	192.0	21.6	-	31.5	16.5	8.4	7.7	82.6	49.9	1,973.9	1.0
770.7	266.0	148.1	154.2	153.9	275.0	165.1	34.3	159.3	103.1	8,813.4	4.4
163.4	42.5	39.5	-	-	-	3.2	7.8	65.3	20.9	842.8	.4
86.6	42.8	51.0	-	-	-	24.0	12.4	59.5	10.7	1,100,8	.6
10.7	.8	.2	-	-	-	.1	1.5	-	-	42.2	-
493.1	66.5	31.3	-	7.5	11.0	17.7	7.1	79.7	55.0	2,414.1	1.2
167.5	10.2	4.5	-	10.0	25.5	15.2	2.6	6.8	14.1	602.5	.3
8.6	5.3	.5	6.3	1.0	-	.3	2.2	84.1	.8	172.8	.1
635.4	87.3	30.6	5.6	22.7	86.2	53.5	37.7	70.2	66.6	5,151.1	2.6
277.3	38.8	6.1	88.5	126.7	142.5	22.8	5.6	10.7	43.6	4,065.9	2.0
409.6	118.6	13.5	-	41.0	-	105.0	2.7	5.7	7.4	1,177.2	.6
261.4	38.4	21.2	-	18.9	-	22.9	12.9	35.9	31.0	1,543.4	.8
725.8	316.2	200.7	90.7	84.3	240.9	69.8	36.3	196.2	256.1	7,103.0	3.6
22.8	8.8	.9	-	9.5	-	7.9	9.1	4.6	10.9	148.0	.1
92.6	68.4	49.2	6.2	60.0	21.3	37.1	11.0	18.6	235.8	1,783.9	.9
22.0	515.0	.9	67.3	2.4	-	5.4	19.1	283.0	32.5	2,614.0	1.3
362.4	229.8	83.2	34.0	60.1	89.0	159.8	17.7	233.5	82.1	4,126.9	2.1
4.7	4.0	2.3	-	-	-	.8	8.3	-	1.2	53.0	-
379.1	171.2	24.1	4.7	1.9	5.1	18.0	12.8	118.1	47.1	2,575.4	1.3
50.2	2.1	2.7	-	-	-	2.1	.6	10.2	1.8	119.0	.1
127.6	16.0	19.5	-	-	-	9.3	1.8	.2	18.7	490.0	.2
57.3	14.0	2.9	-	-	-	3.1	2.5	22.0	18.3	384.4	.2
1,188.8	680.0	153.7	628.6	210.7	383.9	210.4	67.4	570.5	438.7	16,181.0	8.1
440.4	30.2	13.4	2.6	20.4	51.3	23.6	8.3	128.0	20.9	2,057.9	1.0
186.0	29.3	15.5	-	.1	.1	17.2	6.5	10.7	13.5	864.5	.4
82.4	37.1	22.0	19.3	35.9	60.7	8.9	14.2	28.5	28.8	1,650.5	.8
167.7	89.5	20.3	23.3	34.6	82.5	12.6	6.6	67.3	36.8	1,642.0	.8
146.0	13.3	6.5	24.0	-	-	1.7	6.1	30.9	17.3	1,814.7	.9
599.7	388.9	199.1	252.3	173.8	198.7	72.5	36.0	321.5	84.6	9,737.8	4.9
41.6	78.0	3.0	14.6	1.0	2.0	3.9	2.6	90.2	9.2	1,251.5	.6
562.4	163.4	48.2	1.5	41.9	.5	26.0	16.2	200.1	37.0	2,958.9	1.5
817.9	724.8	205.8	245.3	285.2	247.1	335.1	58.7	672.6	123.3	12,006.3	6.0
205.1	59.5	13.0	-	39.2	.6	8.2	4.0	19.0	42.4	1,517.0	.8
260.1	28.8	6.1	2.4	1.2	9.8	35.0	2.2	4.6	12.0	1,949.2	1.0
394.5	220.8	112.7	334.5	131.7	166.4	14.8	26.0	294.5	69.9	5,343.8	2.7
-	8.2	-	10.0	29.0	3.8	2.0	1.4	15.0	95.6	290.1	.1
14,472.3	9,058.6	2,617.3	3,926.9	4,262.8	7,428.3	2,273.7	1,028.6	7,634.1	3,300.9	199,200.8	100.0

persons for 1 hour, or any equivalent combination of individual or group use, either continuous or intermittent.

A Summary of Forest Service Developed Sites by Type, Number, Capacity and Size

As of June 30, 1975

Type of Developed Site	Number of Sites Classified According to Persons at One Time Capacity									Total	Acres
	Under 26	26 to 75	76 to 150	151 to 300	301 to 600	601 to 1,000	Over 1,000	Total	Total capacity (PAOT)	Developed Site Portion	Peripheral Portion
Observation sites----------	175	171	68	16	2	2	-	434	24,923	821	23,073
Playgrounds, parks, sports sites----------	20	22	7	6	3	1	1	60	7,563	636	1,665
Boating sites----------	261	302	158	100	49	5	3	878	88,374	2,161	107,862
Swimming sites----------	8	76	75	107	37	14	6	323	74,140	1,195	1,692
Subtotal----------	269	378	233	207	86	19	9	1,201	162,514	3,356	109,554
Campgrounds:											
Family type----------	1,428	1,675	919	515	185	22	9	4,753	412,724	38,684	70,832
Group type----------	6	60	44	25	6	-	-	141	16,330	1,221	3,286
Picnic grounds:											
Family type----------	489	644	212	92	27	2	1	1,467	96,566	6,609	15,137
Group type----------	2	24	24	20	3	-	-	73	9,691	355	438
Subtotal----------	1,925	2,403	1,199	652	221	24	10	6,434	535,311	46,869	89,693
Hotels, Lodges, Resorts:											
Forest Service owned------	3	4	3	2	-	1	1	14	3,242	177	93
Privately owned----------	54	163	78	40	15	3	1	354	36,078	2,576	4,456
Subtotal----------	57	167	81	42	15	4	2	368	39,320	2,753	4,549
Organization sites:											
Forest Service owned------	6	22	23	14	-	-	-	65	6,750	1,028	1,284
Privately owned----------	54	99	192	124	16	2	2	489	66,160	5,851	4,751
Subtotal----------	60	121	215	138	16	2	2	554	72,910	6,879	6,035
Other concessionaire sites--	52	57	22	4	10	4	1	150	16,599	1,062	3,065
Recreation residence sites--	1,216	323	211	109	34	7	3	1,903	94,319	14,715	15,371
Winter sports sites---------	3	8	22	30	27	27	105	222	422,391	31,674	51,930
Interpretive sites:											
Major----------	5	10	7	10	5	1	1	39	8,206	369	999
Minor----------	70	106	64	32	8	2	-	282	26,013	2,867	11,593
Administrative----------	79	11	3	1	-	-	-	94	2,083	216	264
Information sites---------	41	22	6	5	-	-	-	74	3,100	130	181
Subtotal----------	195	149	80	48	13	3	1	489	39,402	3,582	13,036
Service-wide developed site total----------	3,972	3,799	2,138	1,252	427	93	134	11,815	1,415,252	112,347	317,971

National Forest Recreation

State Summary of Recreation Use

Part II - Use of Dispersed Recreation Areas

Calendar Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Roads	Trails	Lakes and Ponds	Reser-voirs	Rivers and Streams	Oceans and Great Lakes	General Undeveloped Area	Documentary Areas	Total Use	Total Use Developed & Dispersed
Alabama	322.8	3.5	1.3	68.1	58.7	-	244.8	-	699.2	933.6
Alaska	294.7	86.9	65.3	1.0	53.6	734.0	226.4	-	1,461.9	1,906.4
Arizona	3,043.1	316.7	18.7	995.2	280.4	-	1,657.1	.2	6,311.4	11,443.7
Arkansas	780.3	3.1	-	426.0	174.8	-	1,118.6	-	2,502.8	3,219.7
California	10,790.5	2,672.0	1,044.0	2,914.8	2,528.8	-	11,370.1	1.7	31,321.9	54,461.9
Colorado	4,181.3	1,113.3	304.4	510.2	608.6	-	3,415.0	19.8	10,152.6	17,665.2
Florida	274.3	26.6	431.0	10.2	158.9	-	935.3	4.0	1,840.3	3,007.4
Georgia	499.1	212.2	-	99.7	163.1	-	507.8	-	1,481.9	1,973.9
Idaho	1,853.3	366.1	243.3	291.4	551.3	-	2,526.6	13.4	5,845.4	8,813.4
Illinois	188.4	48.0	.4	59.4	18.2	-	321.0	.2	635.6	842.8
Indiana	311.4	20.9	-	210.3	57.2	-	240.5	-	840.3	1,100.8
Kansas	18.8	-	-	.5	-	-	16.0	-	35.3	42.2
Kentucky	788.2	102.2	-	525.0	141.2	-	376.9	.4	1,933.9	2,414.1
Louisiana	71.8	10.5	-	48.5	29.9	-	228.3	-	389.0	602.5
Maine	11.1	5.6	2.2	.7	2.4	-	11.9	-	33.9	172.8
Michigan	1,895.6	158.0	364.0	23.3	250.7	-	1,169.2	-	3,860.8	5,151.1
Minnesota	546.1	64.0	1,239.2	6.0	175.2	-	790.5	-	2,821.0	4,065.9
Mississippi	170.8	113.9	4.3	32.5	158.5	-	464.6	-	944.6	1,177.2
Missouri	348.4	30.2	-	85.4	232.4	-	449.9	-	1,146.3	1,543.4
Montana	1,932.1	496.5	222.9	205.8	343.9	-	1,775.9	-	4,977.1	7,103.0
Nebraska	15.4	2.8	-	7.8	.6	-	59.0	.2	85.8	148.0
Nevada	514.5	68.1	6.9	1.4	82.8	-	400.2	-	1,073.9	1,783.9
New Hampshire	515.1	600.6	8.1	1.8	40.7	-	376.3	-	1,542.6	2,614.0
New Mexico	764.2	155.7	21.9	70.0	132.1	-	1,279.1	100.6	2,523.6	4,126.9
New York	5.0	8.8	-	4.1	-	-	17.4	-	35.3	53.0
North Carolina	804.6	136.8	4.2	136.5	179.2	-	598.8	.5	1,860.6	2,575.4
North Dakota	26.9	-	-	8.0	4.7	-	69.1	-	108.7	119.0
Ohio	180.5	1.4	-	18.1	28.1	-	211.6	-	439.7	490.0
Oklahoma	41.3	-	-	24.7	-	-	250.5	-	316.5	384.4
Oregon	3,511.3	623.0	599.2	386.9	1,041.6	-	3,372.1	-	9,534.1	16,181.0
Pennsylvania	418.9	21.1	-	119.0	179.8	-	660.1	-	1,398.9	2,057.9
South Carolina	240.2	27.1	.2	56.0	100.4	-	264.8	.5	689.2	864.5
South Dakota	735.1	12.5	-	86.0	29.7	-	181.3	-	1,044.6	1,650.5
Tennessee	304.7	94.0	-	94.9	162.9	-	292.5	.1	949.1	1,642.0
Texas	175.5	8.2	.8	964.3	15.2	-	283.2	-	1,447.2	1,814.7
Utah	1,966.8	412.7	154.2	535.7	396.4	-	2,311.2	.5	5,777.5	9,737.8
Vermont	474.8	39.9	4.2	5.0	12.4	-	164.3	-	700.6	1,251.5
Virginia	945.2	167.6	-	85.4	218.5	-	954.7	.7	2,372.1	2,958.9
Washington	2,835.1	772.4	325.3	91.3	399.6	3.3	3,013.1	.4	7,440.5	12,006.3
West Virginia	303.1	71.9	.5	30.0	181.4	-	443.7	-	1,030.6	1,517.0
Wisconsin	593.2	67.8	268.1	9.7	107.9	-	374.0	-	1,420.7	1,949.2
Wyoming	986.2	233.4	154.8	127.4	305.9	-	1,256.3	.4	3,064.4	5,343.8
Puerto Rico	19.0	6.4	-	-	11.2	-	7.9	-	44.5	290.1
Service-Wide	44,698.7	9,382.4	5,489.4	9,378.0	9,618.9	737.3	44,687.6	143.6	124,135.9	199,200.8

Human Resource Programs

Manpower Training Programs - Fiscal Year 1975*

	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Man-Years of Work
Northeastern Area	$ 12,300	12	4
Southeastern Area	104,300	16	15
Regions:			
1. Northern	550,100	519	96
2. Rocky Mountain	645,700	922	114
3. Southwestern	297,600	314	46
4. Intermountain	345,200	481	54
5. California	2,049,000	2,009	365
6. Pacific Northwest	1,803,300	1,843	299
8. Southern	1,807,400	1,297	318
9. Eastern	1,773,700	1,047	273
10. Alaska	4,100	2	1
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	67,200	110	16
North Central Forest Experiment Station	12,600	30	3
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	(Included in Northeastern Area)		
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	40,000	67	8
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	75,300	62	5
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	24,900	50	4
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	2,700	5	1
Southern Forest Experiment Station	7,900	12	3
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	1,350	3	1
Total	$9,624,650	8,801	1,626

* Compiled from 1800-09 annual reports received. This area does not include the Job Corps, Volunteers in National Forest, or Youth Conservation Programs. This area does include all Manpower programs in which units act as a host or work under contract/cooperative agreement.

Job Corps Program - Fiscal Year 1975*

	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Man-Years of Work
Northeastern Area	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	-	-	-
Regions:			
1. Northern	$ 850,000	1,218	406
2. Rocky Mountain	771,000	1,107	369
3. Southwestern	-	-	-
4. Intermountain	-	-	-
5. California	-	-	-
6. Pacific Northwest	1,497,000	2,385	795
8. Southern	3,161,000	3,816	1,272
9. Eastern	750,000	1,275	425
10. Alaska	-	-	-
Research Units	-	-	-
Total	$7,029,000	9,801	3,267

*This accomplishment is lower than FY 1974 due to the closing of 3 centers.

Youth Conservation Corps - Calendar Year 1975*

	Number of Participants	Man-Weeks of Participation	Minority Participation (%)
Northeastern Area	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	-	-	-
Regions:			
1. Northern	214	1,179	6
2. Rocky Mountain	196	1,359	21
3. Southwestern	231	1,434	39
4. Intermountain	230	1,395	6
5. California	363	2,465	30
6. Pacific Northwest	364	2,226	17
8. Southern	799	5,556	25
9. Eastern	1,362	7,196	12
10. Alaska	48	274	27
Research Units:			
Intermountin Forest and Range Experiment Station	20	160	0
North Central Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	-	-	-
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	-	-	-
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	-	-	-
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Southern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	-	-	-
Total	3,827	23,244	16

* Forest Service only. Does not include Department of the Interior or State grants. Value of work accomplished not yet available.

Volunteers in the National Forest - Fiscal Year 1975

	Appraised Value of Work Accomplished	Number of Participants	Man-Years of Work
Northeastern Area	-	-	-
Southeastern Area	-	-	-
Regions:			
1. Northern	59,200	331	14
2. Rocky Mountain	235,300	1,521	62
3. Southwestern	21,000	67	10
4. Intermountain	49,000	151	11
5. California	326,000	1,951	60
6. Pacific Northwest	241,300	1,879	48
8. Southern	36,300	77	8
9. Eastern	105,800	256	20
10. Alaska	21,100	39	6
Research Units:			
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	26,100	20	2
North Central Forest Experiment Station	8,400	11	3
Northeastern Forest Experiment Station	(Included in Northeastern Area)		
Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	8,200	25	2
Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station	3,700	6	1
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station	900	10	1
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station	12,500	28	2
Southern Forest Experiment Station	-	-	-
Institute of Tropical Forestry	-	-	-
Forest Products Laboratory	-	-	-
Total	1,154,900	6,372	250

Volume and Value of Timber Sold and Harvested on National Forest Land, by States,
Timber Stand Improvement and Area Planted and Seeded to Trees

Fiscal Year 1975

States	Timber Sold			Timber Harvested		Timber Stand Improvement	Area Planted and Seeded to Trees
	No. Sales[1]	Volume-MBF	Value	Volume-MBF	Value	Acres	Acres
Alabama	205	56,968	$1,323,746	50,901	$1,322,540	2,940	7,204
Alaska	33	222,890	5,663,519	468,893	5,022,031	223	50
Arizona	3,157	250,016	5,681,677	239,934	6,575,466	65,998	4,153
Arkansas	704	216,022	5,092,661	178,742	5,850,862	15,708	18,768
California	8,573	1,945,415	100,704,749	1,506,731	63,680,380	54,575	30,175
Colorado	1,234	172,367	765,127	108,816	1,485,353	12,917	3,767
Florida	127	93,875	3,718,719	54,007	2,142,587	10,842	13,549
Georgia	597	58,431	1,291,698	53,126	1,555,142	713	4,798
Idaho	2,245	777,173	12,854,209	724,003	18,729,062	17,654	27,889
Illinois	51	3,114	62,586	4,799	136,476	2,010	1,003
Indiana	55	3,943	96,396	2,143	60,168	449	788
Kentucky	195	23,197	396,037	22,802	444,878	4,963	3,681
Louisiana	457	191,898	8,275,945	127,107	6,769,601	3,677	3,282
Maine	5	1,005	15,830	4,347	63,055	315	-
Michigan	287	168,327	1,879,518	99,370	991,061	5,733	4,524
Minnesota	218	125,111	1,190,341	117,956	845,144	12,093	9,644
Mississippi	405	172,953	8,724,523	119,140	5,985,105	4,895	8,720
Missouri	536	29,076	532,102	45,934	957,791	12,156	1,899
Montana	2,504	524,047	8,512,221	453,066	12,250,882	32,315	18,210
Nebraska	8	19	93	32	104	11	20
Nevada	71	244	2,101	303	2,479	295	6
New Hampshire	33	23,311	426,527	16,583	432,689	1,324	-
New Mexico	2,694	87,021	865,010	103,867	3,179,946	33,950	5,131
New York LUP[2]	4	16	206			206	42
North Carolina	545	51,402	884,966	62,052	1,386,094	4,749	3,301
Ohio	43	4,553	153,699	3,029	67,159	434	652
Oklahoma	64	21,639	631,600	23,624	490,374	664	2,399
Oregon	4,491	3,392,786	352,310,502	2,714,623	148,901,076	74,522	62,370
Pennsylvania	131	38,260	1,919,993	35,787	1,371,973	463	307
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	666	118
South Carolina	295	129,706	4,058,442	105,316	4,011,714	1,173	5,870
South Dakota	212	123,852	464,031	64,424	561,458	11,140	100
Tennessee	184	31,009	486,270	30,698	510,165	2,452	1,436
Texas	937	106,831	4,461,337	59,420	2,482,265	2,261	7,040
Utah	1,477	55,786	532,410	45,706	679,915	5,243	962
Vermont	33	1,766	5,371	7,067	254,613	2,598	57
Virginia	256	39,931	356,249	40,274	417,747	5,422	1,407
Washington	1,774	1,491,957	121,008,918	1,284,466	64,311,925	33,276	32,588
West Virginia	56	1,719	11,871	15,221	247,845	5,271	1,022
Wisconsin	192	92,946	1,234,077	101,846	901,144	2,456	2,300
Wyoming	889	92,967	617,553	77,630	873,418	5,744	3,722
Grand Totals	35,977	10,823,549	$657,212,830	9,173,785	$365,951,687	454,496	292,954

[1]Excludes non-convertible sales
[2]Land Utilization Project

Forest Service Reforestation and Timber Stand Improvement

Fiscal Year 1975

(In acres)

Type of work	Financed from--			
	Forest land management appropriation	Deposits by timber purchasers	Anti-poverty and other programs	Total
Planted	113,703	150,836	2,445	266,984
Seeded	11,003	14,137	830	25,970
Natural regeneration on prepared sites	22,714	33,653	12,360	68,727
Total reforestation	147,420	198,626	15,635	361,681
Release	75,017	37,818	2,939	115,774
Thinning	186,602	133,859	2,732	323,193
Pruning	1,485	801	229	2,515
Fertilizing	12,968	46	-	13,014
Total timber stand improvement	276,072	172,524	5,900	454,496

Forest Service Reforestation and Stand Improvement on the National Forest System

(In acres)

Fiscal year	Planted and seeded	National regeneration on prepared sites	Total reforested	Stand improvement
1975	292,954	68,727	361,681	454,496
1974	271,761	89,296	361,057	347,746
1973	298,631	52,190	350,821	354,414
1972	268,050	58,707	326,757	369,344
1971	267,029	40,716	307,745	303,318
1970	261,173	52,058	313,231	303,661

Forest Service Allowable Harvest, Timber Harvested and Timber Sold on the National Forest System

(Volumes in billions of board feet)

Fiscal year	Potential[1] yield	Annual allowable harvest	Actual volume harvested	Percent of allowable harvest	Actual volume sold	Percent of allowable harvest sold
1975	15.8		9.2	58	10.8	68
1974		13.3[2]	11.0	83[2]	10.2	77[2]
1973		13.6	12.4	91	10.2	75
1972		13.6	11.7	86	10.3	76
1971		13.7	10.3	75	10.6	77
1970		13.5	11.5	85	13.4	99

[1]The term "allowable harvest" has been changed to "Potential yield". The change includes addition of marginal land component and potential harvest.
[2]Revised

Wildlife Habitat Improvement on National Forests
and National Grasslands

Fiscal Year 1975[1]

Project	Accomplishment
Wildlife Food and Cover Improvements:	
Seeding and planting forage	240,225 acres
Release, prunning, pushing	226,695 acres
Prescribed burning	1,237,470 acres
Protecting key wildlife areas	356,865 acres
Small Water Developments for Wildlife:	
Ponds, troughs, guzzlers, etc.	157,440 acres
Waterfowl wetland improvement	3,090 acres
Fish Stream Improvements:	
Channel structures	308 acres
Spawnbed improvement	79 acres
Stream barrier removal	1,269 acres
Channel stabilization	1,318 acres
Fish population control	644 acres
Fish Lake Improvements:	
New fishing lakes	739 acres
Fish shelters and spawnbeds	31 acres
Aquatic plant control	1,271 acres
Fish population control	8,137 acres

[1]Represents total habitat improved rather than acres on which habitat work was accomplished.

Estimated Legal Harvest of Principal Big-Game Animals[1] in National Forests, National Grasslands, and Land Utilization Projects

Fiscal Year 1975

State	Deer	Elk	Bear	Antelope	Moose	Turkey[2]
Alabama	2,365	0	0	0	0	520
Alaska	7,018	30	430	0	210	0
Arizona	8,417	1,130	116	128	0	1,978
Arkansas	3,469	1	0	0	0	1,270
California	11,595	1	530	97	0	57
Colorado	33,269	22,053	461	415	0	119
Florida	1,357	0	16	0	0	25
Georgia	3,369	0	7	0	0	98
Idaho	29,097	8,662	1,872	525	163	31
Illinois	3,046	0	0	0	0	36
Indiana	320	0	0	0	0	3
Kansas	1	0	0	0	0	25
Kentucky	197	0	0	0	0	6
Louisiana	1,950	0	0	0	0	11
Maine	62	0	11	0	0	0
Michigan	11,555	0	244	0	0	110
Minnesota	5,282	0	188	0	0	0
Mississippi	2,733	0	0	0	0	620
Missouri	3,046	0	0	0	0	1,058
Montana	31,211	8,738	1,287	330	538	125
Nebraska	640	0	0	193	0	234
Nevada	6,774	1	0	21	0	0
New Hampshire	546	0	83	0	0	0
New Mexico	15,970	469	209	150	0	852
New York	200	0	0	0	0	15
North Carolina	2,908	0	66	0	0	41
North Dakota	1,429	0	0	382	0	20
Ohio	944	0	0	0	0	12
Oklahoma	174	0	0	0	0	101
Oregon	32,651	10,295	858	124	0	35
Pennsylvania	10,530	0	3	0	0	1,560
South Carolina	7,288	0	1	0	0	274
South Dakota	8,195	53	0	797	0	1,010
Tennessee	782	0	10	0	0	38
Texas	920	0	0	1	0	0
Utah	35,813	1,982	27	24	22	16
Vermont	452	0	19	0	0	0
Virginia	9,790	0	108	0	0	2,262
Washington	13,588	4,973	1,301	0	40	3
West Virginia	5,361	0	39	0	0	1,031
Wisconsin	3,025	0	86	0	0	0
Wyoming	18,933	14,315	297	4,522	1,204	780
Total	336,300	72,700	8,300	7,700	2,100	14,400

[1]Legal harvest of other big-game animals for all lands administered by the Forest Service includes 2,300 peccary, 1,264 mountain goats, 461 bighorn sheep, 25 Dall sheep, and 159 wild boar.

[2]Turkey are classed as a big-game species for this report.

NOTE--Total figures are rounded-off.

U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service Annual Grazing Statistical Report

Calendar Year 1974

(National Forest System, All Regions)

Item	Cattle		Horses		Sheep		Total	
	Number	Animal-unit Months	Number	Animal-unit Months	Number	Animal-unit Months	Number	Animal-unit Months
Authorized use:								
Paid:								
Term Permit	972,971	4,477,038	1,655	9,501	1,274,004	3,130,171	2,248,630	5,304,057
Temporary Permit	169,478	763,136	14,830	23,695	118,470	252,845	302,778	829,423
Grazing Agreement	184,940	1,016,491	1,219	12,214	28,808	174,483	214,967	1,037,387
Special Use Pasture	13,687	50,716	1,868	5,486	1,818	1,202	17,373	57,205
Total	1,341,076	6,307,381	19,572	50,896	1,423,100	3,558,701	2,783,748	7,228,072
Free Use:								
Recreation Stock	-	-	140,470	31,073	-	-	140,470	37,285
Other	1,207	4,952	13,087	31,306	5,061	6,714	19,355	44,458
Total	1,207	4,952	153,557	62,379	5,061	6,714	159,825	81,743
Non-Forest Service Lands:								
Private Land Permit	57,509	222,081	830	2,905	39,575	94,784	97,914	248,869
Other	5,855	18,550	5	7	2,187	3,254	8,047	19,330
Total	63,364	240,631	835	2,912	41,762	98,038	105,961	268,199
Total Authorized Use	1,405,647	6,552,964	173,964	116,187	1,469,923	3,663,453	3,051,734	7,601,248
Unauthorized Use	9,735	14,348	1,061	2,799	11,323	4,971	22,119	18,839
Crossing	78,953	-	42	-	253,059	-	332,054	-
Losses:								
Poisonous Plants	2,271	-	6	-	5,502	-	7,779	-
Predators	994	-	-	-	36,967	-	37,961	-
Other	11,367	-	76	-	19,219	-	30,662	-
Total	14,632	-	82	-	61,688	-	76,402	-

Construction, Reconstruction, and Maintenance of National Forest (forest development) Roads, Bridges, and Trails

Fiscal Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Roads				Bridges	Trails		Total Obligations From Forest Road & Trail Funds
	Construction & Reconstruction Appropriated	Construction & Reconstruction by Timber Purchasers		Existing		Construction & Reconstruction Appropriated	Existing	
	Miles	Miles	Dollars	Miles	Number	Miles	Miles	Dollars
Alabama	0	22.3	193,575	2,233.3	4	0	8.2	606,890
Alaska	1.4	177.2	15,062,000	866.9	10	11	564.8	3,854,284
Arizona	3	117.2	1,255,300	10,103.6	0	0	2,789.4	4,012,100
Arkansas	0	123.0	1,611,107	8,026.6	1	0	80.2	2,111,680
California	56.3	1,425	25,837,124	38,831.7	7	117.7	13,268.0	36,989,380
Colorado	4.3	67.2	1,063,600	21,861.7	8	7	8,240.9	5,330,000
Florida	2.5	16.8	127,384	2,579.5	2	0	232.4	802,124
Georgia	.6	18.7	157,947	1,268.5	2	3	299.1	821,107
Idaho	1	449.2	1,978,597	20,377.1	10	0	17,615.3	15,138,024
Illinois	.3	0	0	461	0	0	57.9	326,600
Indiana	0	0	0	1,032.5	0	0	16.1	133,000
Kansas	0	0	0	69.1	0	0	0	1,900
Kentucky	7.2	11.1	31,581	2,047.6	0	0	138.3	1,374,560
Louisiana	0	33	425,866	1,667.4	3	0	11.6	825,362
Maine	0	0	0	65.2	0	0	79.5	21,100
Michigan	0	23.2	90,600	4,394	2	0	407	1,639,000
Minnesota	.4	27	124,000	3,250.4	0	0	675	1,472,800
Mississippi	.2	86.2	600,507	3,293.8	0	0	66.7	802,960
Missouri	4.1	13.6	34,000	1,616.3	0	0	107.7	987,100
Montana	4.3	564.6	6,331,800	15,616.7	6	0	13,550.8	13,573,749
Nebraska	0	0	0	468.6	0	0	24	57,000
Nevada	1.0	0	0	3,217.8	3	0	1,907.9	643,165
New Hampshire	.1	6.1	193,200	340.9	1	10	1,039.6	680,700
New Mexico	1.0	44.8	479,900	7,238.6	9	10.5	2,742.8	3,032,200
New York	0	0	0	19	0	0	25.2	17,800
North Carolina	.3	10.2	44,306	2,754.8	0	11	1,289.4	928,740
North Dakota	0	0	0	301.4	0	0	0	86,251
Ohio	.6	0	0	121.3	0	0	87.8	135,500
Oklahoma	.2	21.6	149,017	454.1	0	0	51.6	196,978
Oregon	20.7	2,352.1	57,025,062	33,837	12	1.7	7,177.5	29,327,672
Pennsylvania	0	19.1	106,000	856.3	4	0	169.7	1,148,600
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	18.2	0	0	2.2	29,042
South Carolina	3.1	79.5	954,453	1,034.6	0	0	210.3	688,933
South Dakota	7.7	11	102,100	2,728.4	4	0	29.5	1,655,357
Tennessee	7.1	5.3	23,553	1,084.3	0	11	544	629,415
Texas	0	51.5	861,816	1,746.4	5	0	157.5	895,262
Utah	0	40.1	286,100	9,316.4	6	1.0	6,373.1	2,770,631
Vermont	.1	0	0	198.6	5	16	215.4	469,200
Virginia	1.2	8.2	33,914	209.8	0	17.9	1,595.4	1,095,758
Washington	6.6	882.7	18,999,105	26,285.5	4	24.8	6,535.1	11,029,092
West Virginia	2	0	0	908.6	2	0	758.2	1,195,934
Wisconsin	0	19.9	134,000	2,356.8	2	19.3	399.4	990,000
Wyoming	0	116.1	1,160,400	6,152.9	1	5.5	5,803.8	2,772,290
Total	137.3	6,843.5	135,477,914	237,363.6	113	267.4	95,348.3	151,293,443

National Forest and Cooperative Forest Pest Management Accomplishments

Fiscal Year 1975

Detection, Evaluation, and Presuppression Surveys--Insects and Diseases[1]

Ownership or Management	Area Surveyed Acres (Detection)	Area Evaluated Acres	Area Surveyed Acres (Presuppression)
National Forests and Other Federal	82,369,872	25,164,397	17,213,780
State and Private	227,521,004	98,610,203	128,789,778
Total	309,890,876	123,774,600	146,003,558

[1] Includes air pollution damage.

Insect Suppression

Ownership or Management	Bark Beetles Trees Treated Number[2]	Defoliators Area Treated Acres	Other Insects Area Treated Acres
National Forests and Other Federal	624,550	312,608	751
State and Private	5,290,443	2,411,731	354
Total	5,914,993	2,724,337	1,105

[2] Most treatment was the logging of infested and dead and dying trees.

Disease Suppression

Ownership or Management	Blister Rust		Dwarf Mistletoe	Other Diseases
	Area Treated Acres	Trees Treated Number	Area Treated Acres	Area Treated Acres
National Forests and Other Federal	-	-	70,871	20
State and Private	10,834	71,543	285	2,377
Total	10,834	71,543	71,156	2,397

Cooperative Forest Management Progress and Expenditures
(Forest Service and State Foresters Cooperating)

Fiscal Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Progress				Expenditures		
	Woodland Owners Assisted	Woodland Involved	Timber Marked	Gross Sale Value	Federal[1]	State	Total
	Number	Acres	Boardfeet (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)	Dollars (Thousands)
Alabama	1,945	145,789	1,416	$ 29	$ 130	$ 313	$ 443
Alaska	43	115,044	-	-	30	31	61
Arizona	293	20,421	-	-	33	146	179
Arkansas	2,141	122,872	1,645	129	112	571	683
California	2,512	73,337	15	2	76	155	231
Colorado	402	18,393	1,167	52	56	195	251
Connecticut	1,000	47,096	597	17	34	119	153
Delaware	118	12,505	1,137	22	30	26	56
Florida	3,672	1,401,390	15,942	606	221	1,088	1,309
Georgia	5,362	345,655	25,535	908	219	773	992
Hawaii	85	75,038	-	-	28	43	71
Idaho	274	17,927	400	12	46	98	144
Illinois	2,246	85,410	5,947	385	73	295	368
Indiana	3,894	161,966	6,764	537	73	236	309
Iowa	1,340	30,595	1,689	130	43	109	152
Kansas	1,358	20,743	1,625	155	35	89	124
Kentucky	1,566	64,005	3,702	259	166	744	910
Louisiana	1,912	213,511	9,970	244	105	234	339
Maine	4,334	195,242	22,768	488	110	306	416
Maryland	1,853	44,739	6,523	298	80	308	388
Massachusetts	1,942	363,288	3,387	102	42	106	148
Michigan	3,231	266,467	16,914	567	142	241	383
Minnesota	1,484	108,266	238	8	102	269	371
Mississippi	9,687	845,627	16,306	1,809	153	946	1,099
Missouri	4,293	351,514	15,111	10	163	689	852
Montana	684	48,179	196	5	57	63	120
Nebraska	507	7,624	124	10	36	83	119
Nevada	130	4,204	14,000	508	32	122	154
New Hampshire	2,487	174,830	4,067	137	55	130	185
New Jersey	1,552	57,756	3,984	108	43	198	241
New Mexico	225	916,589	145	3	46	38	84
New York	7,521	485,398	35,919	1,228	172	874	1,046
North Carolina	5,036	216,401	12,614	710	288	1,644	1,932
North Dakota	239	32,454	-	-	30	86	116
Ohio	3,610	157,992	26,485	3,194	123	487	610
Oklahoma	358	41,152	1,342	81	49	39	88
Oregon	7,162	1,421,884	4,103	320	61	228	289
Pennsylvania	2,809	173,874	12,240	368	173	775	948
Rhode Island	508	24,615	642	11	34	40	74
South Carolina	3,781	220,226	19,149	508	137	333	470
South Dakota	446	3,205	1,992	11	32	75	107
Tennessee	1,887	83,807	20,559	1,095	99	1,290	1,389
Texas	1,555	121,487	4,331	143	105	493	598
Utah	584	82,591	2,291	106	35	79	114
Vermont	2,114	120,364	5,775	217	97	145	242
Virginia	14,869	454,624	320,369	8,274	225	1,004	1,229
Washington	1,521	61,288	23	2,481	78	165	243
West Virginia	3,221	126,688	12,483	969	82	339	421
Wisconsin	6,527	167,919	15	25	189	780	969
Wyoming	151	15,720	2,094	236	34	79	113
State Total	126,471	10,367,711	663,740	$ 27,517	$ 4,614	$ 17,719	$ 22,333
Guam[2]	-	-	-	-	8	8	16
Puerto Rico	856	897	-	-	31	36	67
Virgin Islands	41	130	-	-	10	8	18
U.S. Total	127,368	10,368,738	663,740	$ 27,517	$ 4,663	$ 17,771	$ 22,434

[1]Includes Sawmill Improvement Program ($380,000)
[2]Guam entered program late FY 1975.

Funds and Quantity of Forest and Windbarrier Planting Stock Distributed Under Section 4, Clarke-McNary Act

Fiscal Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Federal Allotment	State Expenditures	Total Trees Distributed
	Dollars	Dollars	Number
Alabama	$ 0	$ 152,300	72,063,000
Alaska	0	190,000	30,000
Arizona	6,000	26,200	129,000
Arkansas	0	190,000	26,154,000
California	7,000	7,100	4,351,000
Colorado	7,000	22,400	916,000
Connecticut	4,000	5,000	950,000
Delaware	2,500	18,000	708,000
Florida	0	0[1]	45,303,000
Georgia	0	107,400	52,027,000
Guam	2,500	5,300	30,000
Hawaii	0	0[1]	160,000
Idaho	20,100	33,900	704,000
Illinois	0	0[1]	4,785,000
Indiana	0	72,000	5,227,000
Iowa	0	0	0
Kansas	10,000	22,400	998,000
Kentucky	0	313,500	8,054,000
Louisiana	0	30,200	49,582,000
Maine	0	64,500	1,178,000
Maryland	4,500	92,500	3,121,000
Massachusetts	0	0	0
Michigan	0	63,100	2,784,000
Minnesota	0	0[1]	13,083,000
Mississippi	3,400	681,000	59,088,000
Missouri	0	0	0
Montana	20,000[2]	14,200	1,387,000
Nebraska	8,000	17,600	2,120,000
Nevada	12,000	37,500	95,000
New Hampshire	0	0[1]	723,000
New Jersey	2,500	13,000	771,000
New Mexico	10,000	30,700	113,000
New York	4,600	280,800	9,496,000
North Carolina	0	0[1]	44,583,000
North Dakota	12,000	87,300	1,008,000
Ohio	0	581,200	10,008,000
Oklahoma	9,000	68,300	2,949,000
Oregon	0	0[1]	6,300,000
Pennsylvania	3,100	839,200	5,190,000
Puerto Rico	7,500	92,500	480,000
Rhode Island	2,000	5,300	310,000
South Carolina	0	178,900	34,600,000
South Dakota	10,000	36,800	564,000
Tennessee	0	307,200	8,355,000
Texas	31,000	115,600	27,102,000
Utah	10,000	49,100	510,000
Vermont	3,600	46,100	300,000
Virginia	2,000	7,500	48,690,000
Washington	3,900	4,000	0
West Virginia	0	0[1]	5,603,000
Wisconsin	2,500	395,100	15,081,000
Wyoming	4,000	8,000	263,000
Total	$224,700	$5,312,700	578,026,000

[1]Information not available [2]Includes $10,000 to R-1 for MEDC Special Project

Planting Stock Available for Forest and Windbarrier Planting,
and Area Planted or Seeded on Federal, State, and Private Lands

Fiscal Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Planting Stock Produced, Fiscal Year 1975				Area Planted or Seeded Fiscal Year 1975	Grand Total Forest and Windbarrier Plantings Since 1926
	Federal Nurseries	State Nurseries	Forest Industry and Other Public Nurseries	Total		
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Acres	Acres
Alabama	0	75,263	21,465	96,728	138,884	2,714,179
Alaska	0	0	0	0	125	5,371
Arizona	0	0	0	0	4,631	50,599
Arkansas	0	31,154	53,000	84,154	112,241	959,804
California	17,717	4,842	2,543	25,102	56,952	845,360
Colorado	3,124	1,440	0	4,564	6,941	229,929
Connecticut	0	1,685	0	1,685	1,491	71,288
Delaware	0	668	0	668	1,146	20,018
Florida	0	50,750	88,486	139,236	196,573	3,876,151
Georgia	0	50,568	37,526	88,094	141,070	3,511,839
Guam	0	50	0	50	110	254
Hawaii	0	238	0	238	889	133,008
Idaho	21,458	518	0	21,976	30,750	515,927
Illinois	0	4,788	0	4,788	7,102	262,544
Indiana	0	6,655	0	6,655	12,400	281,462
Iowa	0	1,104	0	1,104	1,710	110,829
Kansas	0	0	0	0	3,418	282,866
Kentucky	0	8,254	2,712	10,966	16,641	395,445
Louisiana	0	50,831	7,000	57,831	76,695	2,340,219
Maine	0	1,369	0	1,369	178	77,103
Maryland	0	2,871	0	2,871	5,056	157,432
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	464	114,156
Michigan	4,527	2,584	3,750	10,861	25,997	1,835,956
Minnesota	3,209	13,102	1,200	17,511	28,888	1,026,580
Mississippi	28,589	60,881	0	89,470	140,565	2,591,005
Missouri	0	5,658	100	5,758	10,232	310,135
Montana	0	1,387	0	1,387	24,672	351,754
Nebraska	1,785	0	0	1,785	7,137	465,412
Nevada	0	65	0	65	153	8,206
New Hampshire	0	1,028	0	1,028	1,044	66,214
New Jersey	0	777	0	777	590	65,434
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	5,536	65,142
New York	0	9,500	0	9,500	8,765	1,395,262
North Carolina	0	43,951	58,129	102,080	135,767	1,550,015
North Dakota	0	1,038	4,228	5,266	1,238	269,071
Ohio	0	10,358	0	10,358	14,578	545,694
Oklahoma	0	3,365	0	3,365	45,570	266,486
Oregon	4,649	29,408	51,423	85,480	199,170	3,027,256
Pennsylvania	0	5,653	937	6,590	24,202	1,288,938
Puerto Rico	0	480	0	480	402	108,849
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	375	38,887
South Carolina	0	40,081	10,800	50,881	69,582	1,917,485
South Dakota	0	796	0	796	2,979	301,486
Tennessee	0	10,251	22,050	32,301	14,305	906,431
Texas	0	38,562	25,600	64,162	96,192	1,198,358
Utah	0	470	0	470	1,438	36,111
Vermont	0	300	0	300	438	85,320
Virgin Islands	0	9	0	9	59	174
Virginia	0	53,210	12,359	65,569	87,928	1,286,930
Washington	28,514	24,517	32,246	85,227	133,492	1,963,953
West Virginia	0	5,962	0	5,962	8,669	261,498
Wisconsin	0	16,003	2,250	18,253	20,408	1,330,671
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	4,676	69,341
Total	113,572	672,444	437,804	1,223,820	1,930,514	41,589,837

Wildfires on State and Private Areas Protected Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2

Calendar Year 1974

State	Area Protected (Thousand Acres)	Fires (Number)	Area Burned (Acres)
Alabama	25,029	5,470	119,712
Alaska	12,430	154	167
Arizona	18,328	265	13,267
Arkansas	20,698	2,202	35,914
California	33,279	10,329	115,099
Colorado	9,482	1,086	5,167
Connecticut	2,390	460	869
Delaware	557	73	382
Florida	26,243	10,618	457,832
Georgia	27,279	11,776	46,077
Hawaii	3,306	36	2,640
Idaho	9,901	625	13,918
Illinois	8,453	90	1,921
Indiana	7,328	181	1,877
Iowa	7,612	123	948
Kansas	19,792	1,821	19,010
Kentucky	16,886	2,073	49,775
Louisiana	12,239	4,410	39,258
Maine	17,743	684	2,292
Maryland	2,855	936	2,451
Massachusetts	3,581	6,853	6,855
Michigan	19,675	1,035	6,107
Minnesota	22,829	1,281	33,506
Mississippi	19,852	4,682	51,021
Missouri	15,696	2,465	19,650
Montana	8,352	463	2,244
Nebraska	27,154	2,302	35,824
Nevada	3,260	304	5,695
New Hampshire	4,339	867	445
New Jersey	2,905	1,742	7,076
New Mexico	44,629	372	129,074
New York	18,883	558	2,268
North Carolina	20,867	3,223	34,590
North Dakota	228	7	122
Ohio	5,823	693	2,335
Oklahoma	5,007	1,000	27,571
Oregon	13,099	1,275	3,567
Pennsylvania	19,541	1,446	8,229
Rhode Island	512	886	774
South Carolina	12,050	5,914	32,483
South Dakota	25,816	1,022	38,846
Tennessee	12,483	3,063	24,657
Texas	18,240	1,081	11,369
Utah	9,006	799	17,972
Vermont	4,639	132	412
Virginia	18,595	2,870	8,230
Washington	12,509	1,434	6,295
West Virginia	12,833	1,530	29,872
Wisconsin	18,898	2,363	7,973
Wyoming	24,998	761	27,809
Total	708,129	105,835	1,511,447

Fire Control Dollar Expenditures

Under the Clarke-McNary Act, Section 2

Fiscal Year 1975

State or Commonwealth	Federal Funds	State and Private Funds	Total
Alabama	$ 717,045	$ 3,083,177	$ 3,800,222
Alaska	503,631	1,180,374	1,684,005
Arizona	109,758	455,935	565,693
Arkansas	661,781	1,912,489	2,574,270
California	1,510,026	43,835,894	45,345,920
Colorado	408,101	3,648,793	4,056,894
Connecticut[1]	93,730	103,512	197,242
Delaware	70,540	70,541	141,081
Florida[1]	706,700	8,406,898	9,113,598
Georgia	894,289	8,358,483	9,252,772
Guam	16,000	16,179	32,179
Hawaii	81,853	212,156	294,009
Idaho	472,830	1,486,270	1,959,100
Illinois[1]	162,100	312,951	475,051
Indiana	120,107	120,107	240,214
Iowa	85,803	142,500	228,303
Kansas	314,482	393,552	708,034
Kentucky[1]	435,100	1,440,498	1,875,598
Louisiana	780,158	3,848,198	4,628,356
Maine	624,702	1,878,864	2,503,566
Maryland	347,504	808,217	1,155,721
Massachusetts	294,582	896,949	1,191,531
Michigan	806,766	2,251,763	3,058,529
Minnesota	482,573	875,470	1,358,043
Mississippi	780,763	4,391,288	5,172,051
Missouri	652,881	2,066,613	2,719,494
Montana	310,287	1,446,569	1,756,856
Nebraska	272,656	815,448	1,088,104
Nevada	317,292	390,954	708,246
New Hampshire	168,756	540,599	709,355
New Jersey	384,744	1,145,024	1,529,768
New Mexico	153,439	567,003	720,442
New York	663,476	2,544,011	3,207,487
North Carolina	813,992	5,141,741	5,955,733
North Dakota	67,422	214,760	282,182
Ohio	278,540	704,010	982,550
Oklahoma	385,743	977,236	1,362,979
Oregon	821,267	5,056,179	5,877,446
Pennsylvania	644,147	3,683,353	4,327,500
Rhode Island	99,572	283,243	382,815
South Carolina	759,773	4,366,489	5,126,262
South Dakota	138,780	1,279,994	1,418,774
Tennessee	741,679	2,459,401	3,201,080
Texas	552,192	1,607,195	2,159,387
Utah	230,887	435,958	666,845
Vermont	76,400	86,896	163,296
Virginia	703,107	5,016,159	5,719,266
Washington	822,789	6,120,611	6,943,400
West Virginia	320,920	788,117	1,109,037
Wisconsin	757,373	3,307,425	4,064,798
Wyoming	194,196	603,328	797,524
Totals	$22,797,227	$141,837,101	$164,634,328

[1]Fiscal year 1974 expenditures--fiscal year 1975 not available.